



June, 1954
Vol. XV, No. 6

Bulletin on Current Literature

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED
BY THE LIBRARY OF THE
EASTER SEAL SOCIETY . . .



The Library does not stock for sale publications indexed in this issue. Orders should be sent directly to the publisher, or, in the case of books, through the local bookstore. The addresses of authors of periodical articles are given, when known, in parentheses following their names.

The publications indexed in this issue have been added to the loan collection of the Library, which extends its loan services to organizations and individuals whose local resources are so limited as to make information otherwise unavailable.

The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

The NATIONAL SOCIETY
for CRIPPLED CHILDREN and Adults, Inc.
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.

• SINCE 1921 THIRTY-THREE YEARS OF SERVICE

The NATIONAL SOCIETY



for

CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and* ADULTS

Founded in 1921, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal Society, is a nationwide federation of fifty-two state and territorial societies dedicated to the purpose of helping crippled children and adults. This objective is implemented through a three-fold program:

Education of the public as a whole, of professional persons concerned with the care and treatment of the crippled, of the families of the crippled, particularly parents, and of volunteers and employers.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of crippling, and of improved methods of care, education and treatment of crippled children and adults.

Direct services to improve the health, welfare, education, recreation and employment opportunities for the crippled, toward the goal of rehabilitation.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Services are determined by unmet needs, existing facilities, resources of the Society

and availability of trained personnel and include case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, treatment centers, rehabilitation centers and curative workshops, mobile clinics, special education, social service, psychological services, sheltered workshops and homebound employment, promotion of employment opportunities for the crippled, recreation, and provision of equipment and prosthetic devices.

The National headquarters provides professional consultation in program planning and community organization to state and local member societies. It maintains liaison with medical specialty groups, offers legislative guidance, a nationwide lending library devoted to literature on handicapping conditions, and a free national personnel registry and employment service which recruits and refers professional workers. It also has an active program of professional education, including scholarships and fellowships, summer workshops for training of professional personnel, exhibits at professional meetings and the publication and distribution of printed materials.

11 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET :: CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

UI
ub

CO
05

AM
06

AP
507

AR

AR

AR
50

ACCIDENTS

505. Schulzinger, M. S. (340 Reading Rd., Cincinnati 2, Ohio)

Accident proneness. Indust. Med. and Surgery. Apr., 1954. 23:4:151-152. Reprint.

The author questions the current theory of "accident proneness," believing that there are varying degrees rather than the absence or presence of this tendency. He quotes studies and clinical experiences, his own and those of others, to support his views. Statistics have been quoted to the effect that 15% of the population is responsible for 85% of all accidents; it is his belief that this group is a shifting one, with the factors of age, sex, occupation, and physical, physiological, and psychological stress influencing the distribution of accidents.

AMPUTATION (CONGENITAL)

506. Arnett, Jerome C. (Rowlesburg, W. Va.)

Ectromelia: case presentation (final report). W. Va. Med. J. Nov., 1953. 49:11:316-317. Reprint.

"A final report in a case of ectromelia (in which the patient died at the age of 13 months), including progress notes and post mortem examination report, is presented. The problem of unusually high temperatures is discussed. An unusual anomalous accessory spleen with blood supply from the spleen to the left testicle also is discussed."--Summary.

An earlier report on the same case appeared in: W. Va. Med. J. Oct., 1951. 47:10:328-330.

APHASIA

507. Strauss, Alfred A. (The Cove Schools, Racine, Wis.)

Aphasia in children. Am. J. Phys. Med. Apr., 1954. 33:2:93-99.

The author identifies aphasia in children with the term "oligophasia," signifying a deficit of language, or lack of language development, differing from aphasia in adults where there is a loss of language after it has grown to its full development. A definition and description of types of oligophasia are given, with a brief discussion of tests and treatment for the condition. Dr. Strauss explores the psychology of child's language and auditory perception in relation to oligophasia.

ARCHITECTURE

See 557.

ARTHRITIS

See 611.

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

508. Dinken, Harold (4200 E. Ninth Ave., Denver, Colo.)

Physical medicine in treatment and rehabilitation of rheumatic disease.

Geriatrics. Dec., 1953. 8:12:643-648. Reprint.

"1. Some aspects of the physical treatment of rheumatic disease are presented.

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

"2. Pathology, symptomatology, and physical treatment of periarticular rheumatic disease fibrositis are discussed.

"3. Results of a survey for fibrositis nodules are reported.

"4. It is suggested that a greater appreciation of the occurrence of periarticular and soft tissue disability in rheumatic disease will result in more adequate early physical treatment and prevention of much chronic disability."--
Summary and Conclusions.

509. Lowman, Edward W. (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

The chronic rheumatoid cripple; rehabilitation assets and deficits, by Edward W. Lowman and Philip R. Lee. Bul. on Rheumatic Diseases. Mar., 1954. 4:7.

A preliminary report on a current study in the New York area to investigate the feasibility of using adrenal hormones as an adjunct in the rehabilitation of chronic rheumatoid cripples. Emphasized in this particular report are the factors considered most vital in prognosticating and establishing goals for the individual patient who presents himself for rehabilitation. All patients accepted for the study have had an active disease process and were the most severely disabled found in the area. Briefly discussed are joint tolerance, drug tolerance by the patient, the use of special devices, and the importance of functional training. Results of the first 14 months of the study are reviewed.

510. Von Werssowetz, Odon F. (Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation, Gonzales, Tex.)

Rehabilitation of osteo-arthritis of the hip. Am. Practitioner and Digest of Treatment. Nov., 1953. 4:11:749-754. Reprint.

Outlines for the general practitioner a program of treatment to be used with the patient with idiopathic osteo-arthritis of the hip. Such a program is directed toward the restoration and preservation of the normal function of painless motion and weight bearing of the hip. Methods for eliminating pain are suggested, as are non-weight bearing exercises which may be used in the early or late phase of the disease. Treatment should also include advice on proper diet, weight, working conditions and means of eliminating unnecessary weight bearing on the job. Where conservative methods fail, the patient should be referred for orthopedic surgery.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

511. Johnston, Philip W. (Mass. Dept. of Public Health, Boston, Mass.)

Auditory impairments among resident school children at the Walter E. Fernald State School, by Philip W. Johnston and Malcolm J. Farrell. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:640-643. Reprint

A report of a survey of the incidence of referable hearing loss among mentally retarded children resident at the Walter E. Fernald State School, Waverley, Mass. Children at the fifth-grade level were subjects of the study. Findings indicate that the incidence of hearing loss among this group of children was five times greater than that of public school children of comparable chronological age. Approximately 64 per cent of the impaired children have bilateral auditory impairments considered as severe social and communicative handicaps. A program for intensive follow-up of these cases is discussed.

512. Sortini, Adam J. (300 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Speech audiometry testing for pre-school children, by Adam J. Sortini and Carlyle G. Flake. Laryngoscope. Oct., 1953. 63:10:991-997. Reprint.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS (continued)

Describes a test for evaluating the preschool child's ability to hear and understand speech and which may also be used as a diagnostic tool with older children and adults where doubt exists as to the validity of results obtained through pure-tone audiometry and where skin-resistance audiometry is not available. It requires a short administration time, insures a high degree of subject cooperation, and holds the child's attention for the whole testing time, eliminating the need at this age level for the more time-consuming and less reliable pure-tone audiometric test. The technique is used at the Hearing Clinic of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Boston.

BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

513. Buell, Charles (3001 Derby St., Berkeley, Calif.)

Vocational preparation of students. New Outlook for the Blind. Apr., 1954. 48:4:113-119.

A survey of placement personnel on the relative advantages of residential school, day class, and public school education of the blind in relation to vocational preparation and eventual placement gives data on adjustment to handicap, orientation and travel, basic skills, and vocational aims of students, as well as the weaknesses and strengths of young blind graduates. The author, has, as one of his responsibilities at the California School for the Blind, the occupational guidance of students.

514. MacFarland, Douglas C. (305-307 W. 8th St., Wilmington 1, Dela.)

Some guides to placement procedure. New Outlook for the Blind. Apr., 1954. 48:4:100-104.

The author, who is at present senior vocational rehabilitation counselor for the Delaware Commission for the Blind, writes on the problems of placing blind workers in industry, discussing a set of techniques which he has found valuable. He gives some of the reasons why these techniques fail. Basic principles of establishing policy on hiring, surveying, placement, and follow-up supervision as they applied to techniques are discussed.

BLIND--STATISTICS

515. Kerby, C. Edith (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

Blindness in preschool children. Sight-Saving Rev. Spring, 1954. 24:1:15-29.

Reports findings of a study conducted by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness to determine the rate and causes of blindness in the age group of children under 7. Statistics are given on age at onset of blindness, cause, blindness rate by states, distribution of blindness due to retrolental fibroplasia by weight at birth, trends in blindness, and reasons for changes between 1943 and 1950. The study indicates that progress is being made in reducing blindness due to known causes. The greatest need is for research into the causes of and means for preventing blindness in infants.

BRACES

516. Fuchs, Ernest M. (70 Morningside Dr., Apt. 44, New York 27, N. Y.)

Corrective bracing, by Ernest M. Fuchs and Renate L. Fuchs. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 8:2 (Part II):88.

BRACES (continued)

Illustrates and describes a functional type of brace to overcome the typical flexor spasticity in elbow and wrist of the upper extremity in hemiplegia. The brace is constructed of Erector parts in combination with rubber and leather materials, enabling the therapist to construct or improvise braces or splints at little cost.

CEREBRAL PALSY

See 527; 528; 529.

CEREBRAL PALSY--GREAT BRITAIN

517. Great Britain. Ministry of Health

The special welfare needs of spastics. Spastics' Quarterly. Mar., 1954. 3:1:8-12.

From: Ministry of Health circular 26/53 on the Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

A summarization of a circular addressed to county councils and county borough councils in England and Wales, this article points out to those governing bodies the needs of cerebral palsied children and adults which can be met on the local level. Recommendations are made on aspects of education, special services, the provision of equipment, help for parents, vocational training, special homes for the more severely handicapped cerebral palsied, and research.

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

518. Childs, Barton (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.)

Birth weights of children with cerebral palsy, by Burton Childs and Philip Rainsford Evans. Lancet. Mar. 27, 1954. 266:6813:642-645.

"Distributions of birth weights were analyzed in three classes of cerebral palsy: 1) spastic, including diplegia and paraplegia; 2) athetoid; and 3) hemiplegic Distributions of paraplegics and diplegics differed significantly in mean and variance from a distribution of normals" In the other two groups the distribution differed between those who survived and those who did not. Conclusions drawn were that babies weighing about 8 pounds at birth are more likely to survive than lighter or heavier babies and are less likely to have spastic paraplegia, spastic diplegia, athetoid cerebral palsy not due to kernicterus, or congenital hemiplegia.

519. Collis, Eirene (Queen Mary's Hosp., Carshalton, Surrey, England)

The diagnosis and treatment of spastic paralysis in children. Public Health. Aug., 1953. 66:11:168-171. Reprint.

Discusses some of the neural defects found in infants with cerebral palsy, their significance in correct diagnosis of the disease, clinical signs in the recognition of the different syndromes of cerebral palsy, the assessment of spastic dysfunction, and signs of retardation seen in mentally abnormal children with cerebral palsy.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT

520. Dorinsen, S. Malvern (2356 Sutter St., San Francisco 15, Calif.)

A support for teaching head control in cerebral palsy, by S. Malvern Dorinsen, Mary Markus, and Patricia McLaughlin. Phys. Therapy Rev. Apr., 1954. 34:4:168-170.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT (continued)

Describes a type of headslings, similar to that used in Sayre neck traction, devised to maintain the head in the erect position. Since lack of head balance is one of the problems encountered in treating the athetoid type of cerebral palsy, use of this sling has been encouraging. Following its use in therapy, classroom and dining room, improvement in many aspects of functional activities has been noted. Through the process of gaining head control, skills in walking, speech, feeding and other hand activities will improve, the authors feel.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

521. Great Britain. Royal Society of Medicine

Discussion of infantile cerebral palsies. Proceedings, Royal Soc. of Med. Aug., 1953. 46:8:627-640. Reprint.

Contents: Pathology and aetiology, R. M. Norman. -Incidence of infantile cerebral palsy, P. H. Sandifer. -The future of infantile hemiplegics, J. P. M. Tizard.

Three papers presented at a joint meeting of the Sections of Neurology, Orthopaedics, and Paediatrics of the Royal Society of Medicine in Great Britain, Feb. 5, 1953, cover: 1) an analysis of post mortem studies of 45 brains of persons having cerebral palsy, in the light of existing theories on the pathology and etiology of the disease; 2) the incidence and treatment of infantile cerebral palsy, with views on the economic aspects of training and employment for adult cases; and 3) findings of a survey on the long-term effects of infantile hemiplegia.

522. Obholzer, A. (School for Physically Handicapped Boys, Diskobolos, Kimberley, S. Africa)

Chain-synergies in neuromuscular re-education in the infantile cerebral flaccid-spastic syndrome. S. African Med. J. Feb. 6, 1954. 28:6:105-110. Reprint.

The orthodox treatment-method of the flaccid-spastic syndrome in cerebral palsy is described briefly as far as kinetic therapy is concerned. Present-day trends in neuro-muscular re-education are reviewed. The author explains the "chain synergy" method of treatment through Struempell's theory of the role of resistance. The importance of motivation and the value of occupational therapy are stressed.

523. Thompson, Samuel B. (103 E. 7th St., Little Rock, Ark.)

Orthopedic aspects of cerebral palsy. Exceptional Children. Apr., 1954. 20:7:299-304.

Classifications of cerebral palsy are defined and the physical conditions influencing emotional reactions are pointed out. According to the type of injury in cerebral palsy, treatment varies but basic techniques of various therapies are applied to overcome individual differences. It is wise for those working in the field of special education to be aware of these differences and treatment in order to adjust techniques of education to the child's limitations and capabilities. The writer suggests as the "treatment of first choice" that these children live at home, wherever possible, and attend day schools where special classes are provided to meet their needs.

CEREBRAL PALSY--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

524. Dressing techniques for the cerebral palsied child. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Jan. -Feb., Mar. -Apr., 1954. 8:1 & 2 (Part I). 2 pts.

These papers present the combined thinking of occupational therapists in and around New York City who meet bimonthly to discuss the problems of training the cerebral palsied. Instructions for teaching the child to dress himself, lace his shoes, tie bows, fasten buttons and buckles are given. A suggested list of special clothing for cerebral palsied children is included.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION

525. Great Britain. British Council for the Welfare of Spastics (45 Limpsfield Rd., Sanderstead, Surrey, Eng.)

Addresses given at a conference for the staffs of special cerebral palsy schools and units, held at Selwyn College, Cambridge, August, 1953. Sanderstead, Surrey, England, The Council, 1954. 52 p.

Addresses covered such subjects as the nature of cerebral palsy; individual differences in children; special problems of the teacher, housemother, physiotherapist, and speech therapist; the use and abuse of special teaching equipment; ultimate aims of education; treatment and training for the oversixteens; welfare work with the cerebral palsied; and future needs and aims in work with the cerebral palsied.

Available in the U. S. from the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 127 East 52nd St., New York 22, N. Y., at 50¢ a copy.

See also 568.

CHILD HEALTH--PROGRAMS

See 612.

CLINICS

See 534.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

526. Fry, D. B. (University Coll., Univ. of London, London, Eng.)

The auditory approach in the training of deaf children, by D. B. Fry and Edith Whetnall. Lancet. Mar. 20, 1954. 266:6812:583-587.

Gives a brief history of the auditory training method, a development of the oral method of teaching the child to speak and understand the speech of others through lip-reading. Methods of teaching the deaf child auditory discrimination under conditions in which the normal child learns to listen are explained. Training should begin young, preferably in the first year of life; a small hearing aid should be worn constantly, and the child kept in an environment where there are things to hear. With adequate training, the authors believe that many deaf children are capable of attending public schools.

DENTAL SERVICE

527. Album, Manuel M. (1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Operative dentistry under general anesthesia for difficult patients. J. Dentistry for Children. 4th Quarter, 1953. 20:157-161. Reprint.

Describes anesthetic agents used and their administration before carrying out dental procedures on handicapped children, especially the cerebral palsied

DENTAL SERVICE (continued)

and the mentally retarded. "Utilizing general anesthesia makes it possible to do thorough and complete dentistry on all types of difficult, obstreperous, recalcitrant, or handicapped patients without any fear on the part of the dentist or patient."--Conclusions.

528. Dunnom, Wayne R. (212 S. Marion, Oak Park, Ill.)

Operative dentistry for the cerebral palsied and difficult child patient under general anesthesia. Ill. Med. J. Nov., 1953. 104:5:317-319. Reprint.

Explains how, through the use of psychotherapeutic techniques and anesthesia, the cerebral palsied child and the difficult child can have dental work completed without arousing anxiety in the patient.

529. Eisenfeld, Irwin (Columbia Univ. School of Dental and Oral Surgery, New York, N. Y.)

Observations on the dental treatment of cerebral palsied children, by Irwin Eisenfeld and Edward U. Friedman. J. Am. Dental Assn. Nov., 1953. 47:5: 538-540. Reprint.

Reports the results of a two-year fellowship study of the special dental problems of cerebral palsied children, difficulties in treatment and special aids and techniques to be used in caring for the dental needs of this group of children. The study was carried out at Columbia University Dental School through service to cerebral palsy clinics and in-patient service at St. Giles Hospital, Garden City, Long Island.

DIABETES

530. Root, Howard F. (81 Bay State Rd., Boston, Mass.)

The diabetic foot, by Howard F. Root and Leon P. Krall. A. D. A. Forecast. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 7:2:1-5.

Serious complications of diabetes in the feet show up increasingly in older patients with diabetes of long duration. Outlined here are some sensible rules for preventive care of the feet and skin. Dietary control and special exercises will keep the blood vessels in good condition and aid in impaired circulation.

DIABETES--EMPLOYMENT

531. Soskin, Samuel (414 Camden Dr., Beverley Hills, Calif.)

Diabetes; its relation to industry. Indust. Med. and Surgery. Mar., 1954. 23:3:106-107. Reprint.

Discusses criteria for evaluating diabetics for employment, restrictions on types of work suitable for both the well regulated diabetic who requires no insulin for the control of the disease and the insulin-treated diabetic, and considerations determining the capacities in which they should be employed.

DYSTONIA MUSCULORUM DEFORMANS

532. Hamby, Wallace B. (140 Linwood Ave., Buffalo 9, N. Y.)

The surgical treatment of dystonia musculorum deformans. J. Neurosurgery. Sept., 1953. 10:5:490-495. Reprint.

" . . . This report concerns the results obtained by surgical interruptions of pathways at several levels in the central nervous system for relief of severe dystonia in 3 children"

EDUCATION .
See 613.

EMPLOYMENT--BIBLIOGRAPHY

533. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

Employment of the physically handicapped; a checklist of publications in print, compiled by the Library; rev. May, 1954. Chicago, The Society, 1954. 8 p. Mimeo.

An annotated listing by title of books, pamphlets, and periodicals on the counseling and employment of the handicapped, prepared for libraries, agencies working with the handicapped, students and professional workers. Sources and cost of publications are included.

Single copies free from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

EPILEPSY--INSTITUTIONS

534. Gibbs, Frederic A. (720 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago 11, Ill.)

Consultation clinic for epilepsy. J. Rehabilitation. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 20:2:10-11.

A brief discussion of the organization and administration of a consultation clinic for epilepsy, its staff, its space requirements, economic factors involved in setting up and maintaining such a clinic, and its place in the community.

EPILEPSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

535. Johnson, David R. (E-201 University Hospitals, Minneapolis 14, Minn.)

Cerebral hemispherectomy for intractable seizures, by David R. Johnson, Lyle A. French, and William T. Peyton. Bul., Univ. of Minn. Hospitals and Minn. Med. Found. Jan. 29, 1954. 25:15:277-283. Reprint.

A report presenting the results of cerebral hemispherectomy on a series of eight patients with severe epilepsy with associated hemiparesis. The discussion is limited primarily to its effects on convulsive seizures, the neurological and the mental status.

FOOT

536. Ferguson, Albert B., Jr. (721 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Flat feet in childhood. Penn. Med. J. Apr., 1954. 57:4:330-332.

Points out certain fundamental facts about feet that are important if the feet of children are to be helped to the point where they no longer constitute a handicap. Toeing in indicates feet that are weak and which must toe in to achieve better weight-bearing position. Lateral wedges to cause the foot to toe out increase the strain on the foot. In working to achieve tighter ligamentation the child must not be allowed to go barefooted since this stretches the ligaments. The child with foot difficulty does not necessarily have pain in the feet but shows limited activity as the only symptom.

537. Shands, Alfred R., Jr. (Alfred I. duPont Institute, Rockland Rd., Wilmington, Dela.)

Congenital anomalies, accessory bones, and osteochondritis in the feet of 850 children, by Alfred R. Shands, Jr. and Irl J. Wentz. Surgical Clinics of N. Am. Dec., 1953. 33:6:1643-1666. Reprint.

FOOT (continued)

A report on roentgenographic findings in the feet of 850 patients examined at the Alfred I. duPont Institute from 1940 to 1953, with an analysis of the findings in 231 cases. A careful analysis of 115 accessory bones in 59 patients is given. Described are: five congenital fusions of two or more tarsal bones and several unusual osteochondritides. Thirteen cases of talocalcaneal bridges and one case of a calcaneonavicular bar are recorded.

See also 530.

FOUNDATIONS

See 614.

GAMES

538. Gump, Paul V. (1002 Mapleton Ave., Boulder, Colo.)

Active games for physically handicapped children, by Paul V. Gump and Yuen-Hung Mei. Phys. Therapy Rev. Apr., 1954. 34:4:171-174.

" . . . The authors have attempted to select and adapt active games . . . which many physically handicapped children could handle comfortably and which, at the same time, offer extensive opportunities for the expression of mobility needs" A short description of three of the seven games built and tested is included.

"Some of the material for this article comes from a thesis by Mei . . . available on inter-library loan request to Wayne University. The children who served as subjects of this study were club members of the Group Therapy and Recreation Department of the Detroit Orthopedic Clinic, Detroit, Michigan"

GIFTED CHILDREN

539. Scheifele, Marian

The gifted child in the regular classroom. New York, Teachers Coll., Columbia Univ., 1953. 84 p. (Practical suggestions for teaching, no. 12)

Special grouping of gifted children is not feasible in many schools with small enrollments; it is a procedure which many people resist from a social point of view, and which adds to educational costs. This monograph gives suggestions for overcoming the problems presented by gifted children in the regular classroom; through their use improvement in opportunities for gifted children would result. Written as a practical aid for the classroom teacher, it should stimulate experimentation leading to greater enrichment of experience and personal development of gifted children. Chapters cover the identification of gifted children; special problems arising from environment; the child's feelings; social and emotional attitudes; types of school programs and current practices; enrichment activities and experiences; and the teacher's role.

Distributed by Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 W. 120th St., New York 27, N. Y.

GUIDANCE

540. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Counseling for psychological acceptance of disability. Washington, D. C., The Office (1954?). 38 p. (Rehabilitation serv. ser. no. 260) Mimeo. Contains papers presented at a symposium on "Developing Psychological

GUIDANCE (continued)

Acceptance of Disability in Counseling Adolescents and Young Adults, " conducted at the Cleveland (1953) meeting of the American Psychological Association. Papers and their authors are: The deafened, Irving S. Fusfeld. - The blind, Louis S. Cholden. - The cerebral palsied, James F. Garrett. - The mentally retarded, Samuel A. Kirk.

Counselors of disabled clients will find many useful suggestions for assisting them in "accepting" their disabilities and engaging in positive rehabilitation programs.

Available from U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.

HAND

541. Rudd, J. L. (371 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

A hand clinic in a department of physical medicine and rehabilitation, by J. L. Rudd and Albert J. Berberian. Physical Therapy Rev. Apr., 1954. 34:4:163-167.

A brief history of the Hand Clinic at the Boston City Hospital, its general treatment routine and specific methods of treatment. Statistics on the number of clients served and types of injuries treated are presented, with 2 short case histories illustrating services. The value of a hand clinic in the outpatient section of a Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation is pointed out.

HAND--EQUIPMENT

542. Schram, Duane A. (Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation, Gonzales, Tex.)

Assistive apparatus for the paralytic hand, by Duane A. Schram (and others). Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 8:2(Part II):75-77.

An elastic device for apposition of the thumb and two types of spring tension for the thumb and fingers--one for flexion, the other for extension--are described and illustrated. Accurate muscle examination is essential for evaluation and proper prescription, since the apparatus is not indicated for all weaknesses in the hand but limited to the specific weakness stated in each case.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

See 615.

HARD OF HEARING--INSTITUTIONS

543. Hoople, Gordon D. (1100 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.)

The formation of a hearing and speech center, by Gordon D. Hoople and Louis M. Di Carlo. Laryngoscope. Aug., 1953. 63:8:721-731. Reprint.

Discusses the role of a speech and hearing center, the need for increased facilities in this field, the housing of the clinic, and equipment. Personnel to provide a greater number of services is necessary but in the formation of a community hearing and speech center minimum equipment, minimum personnel, space and an actual working unit must precede more ambitious ideals.

HEALTH SERVICES

544. U. S. Public Health Service

Distribution of health services in the structure of state government, 1950; Part IV: Environmental health and safety services provided by state

HEALTH SERVICES (continued)

government, by Aaron W. Christensen, Evelyn Flook, and Rubye F. Mullins. Washington, D. C., The Service, 1953. 83 p. tabs. (Public Health Serv. publ. 184, Part 4)

In this fourth, and final, part of the series of reports on the 1950 survey of health services provided by State governments, data on environmental health and safety services are presented. Activities included within the scope of environmental health services include sanitation of water supplies and sewage, industrial waste control, vector control, milk and food sanitation, occupational health and safety services, and a group of regulatory, inspectional, and educational activities. State expenditures for this type of service are compared.

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL)

545. Bing, R. J. (601 N. Broadway, Baltimore 5, Md.)

Congenital heart disease. Bul., St. Francis Hospital and Sanitorium. Apr., 1954. 11:2:20-35.

A discussion of the methods used in the diagnosis of congenital heart disease, dividing the disease according to the most important hemodynamic alteration, i. e., pulmonary flow and pressure. A brief discussion of treatment is given in conclusion. From a seminar conducted at St. Francis Sanitorium, Roslyn, New York, Nov. 1952.

HEART DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT

546. Dennison, A. D., Jr. (Indianapolis Gen. Hosp., Indianapolis, Ind.)

Evaluation of the cardiac in industry. Indust. Med. and Surgery. Apr., 1954. 23:4:163-165.

Industrial physicians face many problems in evaluating the individual in industry who has developed a heart condition calling for different job placement. The writer discusses some of the variables influencing treatment and rehabilitation of cardiac workers, labor's attitude, the patient's attitude toward his condition, and the aspects to be considered in evaluation.

HIP--DISLOCATION

547. Colonna, Paul C. (3400 Spruce St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.)

Recognition and treatment of hip dysplasia in the infant. Surg. Clinics of N. Am. Dec., 1953. 33:6:1633-1641. Reprint.

Emphasizes clinical and roentgen findings in the condition, suggests early treatment and recommends methods for reducing subluxations. It is suggested that congenital hip dysplasia should be routinely sought for in all female babies; it can be recognized within the first few months of life.

HOBBIES

548. Horry, Heyward H. (VA Hosp., Roanoke, Va.)

Floricultural activities in a Veterans Administration hospital. J. Rehabilitation. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 20:2:24-25.

Reprinted from: Information Bul., VA Dept. of Med. and Surgery, Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation Div. June, 1953.

Describes a program carried out as a phase of the National Council of Garden Clubs' garden therapy project for hospitals. Participation on the part of patients was voluntary and therapeutic results justify continuation of the program as a part of the occupational therapy program of the hospital. An increase in patient socialization, personal satisfaction from the perfecting of techniques, opportunity for creative work, and an increase in artistic perception were noted.

HOME ECONOMICS

549. Margolius, Sidney

Put your housework on wheels. J. Living. May, 1954. 19:11:57-60.

Describes many ways in which housekeeping can be lightened by the addition of wheels to furniture, by the use of wheeled carts, tables, and trays. Heart-and back-saving techniques, recommended by the American Heart Association for cardiac patients, are helpful to all housewives.

HOSPITALS--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

550. Bick, Marguerite E. (Larue D. Carter Memorial Hosp., 1315 W. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.)

Planning the psychiatric physical plant. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Mar. - Apr., 1954. 8:2 (Part II):84-86.

"The plans in this article are designed to meet the needs of the state or private hospitals whose acute patient load would not be less than fifty and not more than two hundred. The shop plans are for the acute patients who are on an intensive treatment program" Included are recommendations for general planning, and a key to the floor-plan which is illustrated. Necessary equipment is listed.

LARYNGECTOMY

551. Rickenberg, Herbert E. (320 W. 78th St., New York 24, N. Y.)

Laryngectomized speech. Arch. Otolaryngology. Oct., 1953. 58:4:421-424. Reprint.

An evaluation of a therapeutic technique for teaching laryngectomized speech. Ideal rehabilitation of speech of the laryngectomized patient should begin before surgery; postoperative therapy is usually started two to six weeks following surgery. Five basic steps in the initial stage of learning laryngectomized speech are outlined, and mannerisms to be avoided by these patients are pointed out. This technique will not conflict with the functional relationships of the body.

LIGHTING

552. Gibson, Charles D. (Calif. State Dept. of Education, Sacramento, Calif.)

Recommended approach to school lighting design. Sight Saving Rev. Spring, 1954. 24:1:11-14.

" . . . An expert in this field outlines basic principles, goals, and evaluation procedures that will aid those concerned with planning a new school building or improving old lighting systems. "

This is a digest of a paper presented at the Northern California Section, Illuminating Engineering Society, June 11, 1953.

MEDICINE--RESEARCH

553. Bailey, Pearce (Natl. Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Md.)

Relationship of research and education in a national program for handicapped children. Exceptional Children. Apr., 1954. 20:7:289-293.

The Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness of the U. S. Public Health Service reviews scientific studies being made of various handicapping diseases and blindness and points out that scientific research of a medical nature has a relationship to scientific research in the techniques of re-education and rehabilitation. This paper was read before the

MEDICINE--RESEARCH (continued)

Western Regional Conference of the International Council for Exceptional Children in Portland, Ore., November, 1953.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

554. International Council for Exceptional Children

Emotional, social and cognitive re-education of the mentally handicapped; a symposium held in Boston, Massachusetts, April 10, 1953, as a part of the thirty-first annual convention of the . . . Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:521-572.

Contents: Introduction and summary, Thorleif G. Hegge. -Helping parents understand their mentally handicapped child, Cleo E. Popp, Vivien Ingram, and Paul H. Jordon. -Some aspects of a community program for educable mentally handicapped children, George Eblin, Jr. -Essential features of a pre-academic program for young mentally handicapped children, Bluma B. Weiner. -Social and guidance needs of mentally handicapped adolescents as revealed through sociodrama, Alice Lavalli and Mary S. Levine. -A follow-through high school program for the mentally handicapped, Lawrence E. Miller. -The lad who did not learn, Pauline Z. Hoakley. -The investigation of a specific cognitive deficiency, James E. Keller. -Preparing teachers of mentally handicapped children, John W. Tenny.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

555. Whitney, E. Arthur (The Elywn Training School, Elwyn, Pa.)

Mental deficiency, 1953; abstracts of American and foreign literature covering all phases of mental retardation. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:583-594.

Abstracts included cover 22 studies of: aphasia in children, aggression, manic-depressive states in children, infantile personalities, perception of simultaneous tactile stimuli, encephalographic findings in children with psychiatric difficulties, reactions of autistic children to music, the use of the T. A. T. with mental defectives, mongolism, glutamic acid therapy, gargoylism, and the results of experimental research on treatment, etiology and incidence.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT

556. Brainerd, Ben R. (Dir. of Vocational Rehabilitation, State of Minn., St. Paul 1, Minn.)

Increasing job potentials for the mentally retarded. J. Rehabilitation. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 20:2:4-6, 23.

The basis for this article is the writer's experience with the Minnesota Division of Vocational Rehabilitation which provided services rehabilitating about 250 mentally retarded persons from 1947 to 1953. Counselors of the mentally retarded will find many suggestions here for effective counseling, for evaluating potentials within the group, for solving some of the problems of counseling retardates, their training and placement.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--INSTITUTIONS

557. Roselle, Ernest N. (Southbury Training School, Southbury, Conn.)

Some principles and philosophy in the planning and development of institutional plants with particular reference to institutions for the mentally retarded. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:595-624. Reprint.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--INSTITUTIONS (continued)

A lengthy and practical discussion of the general principles to be considered in planning institutions, the functions which the institution performs, organization of the planning team and a step-by-step study of each unit of the proposed plant. Special needs of the mentally retarded and housing needs of personnel are discussed.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

558. Engle, T. L. (Ft. Wayne Center, Indiana Univ., 1120 S. Barr St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.)

Comparison of mental defectives and normal children in ability to handle clock and calendar situations, by T. L. Engle and Iona C. Hamlett. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:655-658.

A short, practical set of questions devised to test the ability of mental defectives in expressing time relationships is given, with results of its administration to a group of normal school children in the second, third, and fourth grades and to a group of mentally deficient adult patients. Marked increment in scores for normal children as chronological age and mental age increased was shown. Scores for the mentally deficient adults with a mean mental age of 7 years, 7 months are about equal to those of normal children between eight and nine years of age.

559. McMurray, J. G. (Ontario Hospital School, Orillia, Ontario, Canada)

Visual perception in exogenous and endogenous mentally retarded children. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:659-663.

Contains a brief review of literature on the subject, and a report of a study made to test the hypothesis that exogenous mentally retarded children differ from endogenous mentally retarded children in visual perception. Results are included and the method of testing explained.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SOCIAL SERVICE

560. Cobb, Dorothy (Rome State School, Rome, N. Y.)

Preparing the mentally defective child for community adjustment. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:664-672.

Describes the role of the social service department in the three types of programs used for community rehabilitation of the mentally defective at the Rome State School, Rome, N. Y. Each of the three programs--family care, colonies, and convalescent care--is described. The cooperation of social workers, school and community is stressed.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

561. Cianci, Vincentz (Dept. of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J.)

The problem of the severely retarded child in public school. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:625-632.

The supervisor of the Home Training Program for New Jersey describes what is being done to meet the educational needs of severely retarded children in that state through home training, the organization of day classes by parent groups, and finally the provision of special classes within the public school system. Some of the problems of organization, curriculum, and parent education are mentioned briefly.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

562. Parent, Norma (Maire Elementary School, Grosse Point, Mich.)

Teaching the mentally handicapped. Mich. Education J. Apr. 1, 1954. 31:15:369-370.

A brief discussion of the problems inherent in providing education for the mentally retarded child and an outline of mental hygiene principles to be applied to the management of classes for the mentally retarded.

563. Rothstein, Jerome H. (737 Sycamore Ave., San Bruno, Calif.)

Certification requirements for teachers of the mentally retarded. Exceptional Children. Apr., 1954. 20:7:312, 314, 316-320.

Presents tabular data on current information concerning state certification requirements for teachers of the mentally retarded. The report covers the 48 states, Hawaii, Alaska, and the District of Columbia. Data indicates requirements of basic certification, semester hours, years of teaching experience with normal children, and courses in special education.

See also 569; 590.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

564. California. San Francisco State College. Division of Education

Bibliography: Education of the mentally retarded, compiled by Jerome H. Rothstein. San Francisco, The College, 1954. 65 p. Mimeo.

A revised bibliography covering diagnosis and classification, social control, guidance, curriculum and instruction, secondary school program, instructional materials, occupations, speech defects, parent education, teacher education and general references in the field of education for the mentally retarded.

Available from the San Francisco State College Bookstore, San Francisco 2, Calif., at \$1.50 a copy.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION

565. Schneider, Bernard

A speech therapy program for mentally retarded children, by Bernard Schneider and Jerome Vallon. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:633-639. Reprint.

A description of the speech therapy program in operation for the past six months at the Westchester (N. Y.) Association for the Help of Retarded Children School and the problems of speech and language functioning confronting retarded children, with a discussion of the diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of the program. Progress achieved to date gives cause for optimism in the role that speech and hearing therapy can play in the training of the retarded child.

MUSCLES

566. Eaton, Lee M. (102-110 2nd Ave., S. W., Rochester, Minn.)

The perspective of neurology in regard to polymyositis; a study of 41 cases. Neurology. Apr., 1954. 4:4:245-263.

The clinical entity, polymyositis, is now being recognized with increasing frequency; cases are characterized by relatively rapid development of symmetric weakness, chiefly of the proximal muscles of the extremities. The author reviews the dermatologic background of the disease, histologic and electromyographic abnormalities in polymyositis, and clinical studies of 41

MUSCLES (continued)

cases. Diagnostic difficulties are explained and the value of cortisone in treatment is shown in results of its administration. In severe cases of degeneration, it is doubtful if cortisone can do more than arrest progression.

MUSCLES--TESTS

567. Walton, John N. (Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, England)

The value of electrodiagnostic methods in the investigation of neuromuscular disease. Physiotherapy. Mar., 1954. 40:3:76-84.

Reprinted from: Newcastle Med. J. July, 1953. 24:6.

A description of methods of electrical stimulation which have been applied with some success to the differential diagnosis of neuromuscular disease. Certain anatomical and physiological principles of muscle structure and muscular activity are considered briefly. The author states that the methods outlined are no substitute for careful clinical appraisal of patients with neuromuscular disease but are useful in cases of clinical difficulty where recourse to electrodiagnostic methods may resolve doubt.

MUSIC

568. Boyle, Constance M.

Dalcroze eurhythmics and the spastic. Spastics' Quarterly. Mar., 1954. 3:1:5-8.

Relates the experience of teaching a 9 year old boy with spastic type of cerebral palsy to play the piano, incorporating a modified form of eurhythmics for control of motion through rhythmic exercises. The writer believes the experience to have been valuable; further experimentation would be necessary to prove its worth to other cerebral palsied children.

569. Miller, Ann (Whittier Jr. High School, Lincoln, Neb.)

Growing with music; a program for the mentally retarded. Exceptional Children. Apr., 1954. 20:7:305-307, 310-311.

Describes a program of music and rhythms, planned as a part of the regular curriculum in a junior high school class for the mentally retarded. Singing, dancing and games to music were used to improve speech, provide emotional outlets, improve poise, provide opportunity for individual initiative and leadership, and to increase the sense of rhythm, dexterity, and freedom of movement. Results were encouraging and the rewarding sense of achievement made possible the realization of the goals set.

MUSIC THERAPY

570. Gilliland, Esther Goetz (64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.)

Coordination of music therapy with other adjunctive therapies. Am. Arch. Rehabilitation Therapy. Mar., 1954. 2:1:7-12.

The basis for the effect of music on the organism-as-a-whole is reviewed and ways in which the music therapists can be useful in every department of the hospital are shown. While therapists make no claim for music as a cure-all, they see it as a useful tool providing the opening wedge for deeper forms of therapy and as an aid to the therapeutic team.

NEUROLOGY

571. O'Leary, James L. (Washington Univ. School of Med., St. Louis, Mo.)

Neurology in office practice, by James L. O'Leary and Joseph J. Gitt. GP (General Practitioner). Apr., 1954. 9:4:35-46. Reprint.

NEUROLOGY (continued)

A simplified approach to neurological problems in general practice is suggested; history taking and office examination are offered as the first steps in discovering the origin of these problems. Some of the commoner neurologic conditions met in office practice are discussed, giving cues to office diagnosis and brief comments about treatment.

NEUROSURGERY

See 535.

NURSING

See 616.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY--EQUIPMENT

572. American Occupational Therapy Assoc. (33 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.)
Directory of occupational therapy suppliers. Am. J. Occupational Therapy Assoc.
Mar. - Apr., 1954. 8:2 (Part II):80-83.

A buyers' guide, compiled for the convenience of occupational therapists, lists suppliers alphabetically and also in a section classified by type of materials available.

573. Buzelle, Dorothy Bradford (11 Hammond St., Apt. 9, Waltham 54, Mass.)
An occupational therapist's carrying-case. Am. J. Occupational Therapy.
Mar. - Apr., 1954. 8:2 (Part II):87-93.

"The case described in this article was designed as a compromise between the too informal and unwieldy, flat arm-basket and the more business-like brief case, which is easily carried, but the compartments of which render small tools almost inaccessible" It was designed for a program in which ward visits included needs for lacing and string and tools for on-the-spot preparation of finishing. Illustrated.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY--RECORDS

574. Ayres, A. Jean (California Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Santa Monica, Calif.)

A form used to evaluate the work behavior of patients; a preliminary report. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Mar. - Apr., 1954. 8:2 (Part II):73-74.

A test form for the evaluation of the physical capacity of the patient to engage in work activities (particularly from the upper extremity standpoint) and for evaluation of behavior in the work situation, devised for use at the Institute is described. The writer advises that the questions, while applicable at this treatment center, would not necessarily fit any other situation. It is hoped that in time results of the test will be correlated with work behavior of the same patients in actual employment situations. At present the test is valid only for what it tests--work behavior of patients while receiving occupational therapy.

OBESITY

575. Krusen, Frank H. (102-110 2nd Ave., S. W., Rochester, Minn.)
Physical medicine versus dieting for obesity. Am. J. Nursing. Apr., 1954. 54:4:451-452. Reprint.

An authority on physical medicine and rehabilitation explodes the myth that massage, baths, exercise, spot reducing, and freak diets can control

OBESITY (continued)

obesity. A carefully prescribed, well-balanced, low-calorie diet is still the only basically sound way to weight reduction.

ORTHOPEDICS

576. Rabe, Edward F. (Geisinger Memorial Hosp. and Clinic, Danville, Pa.)
Orthopedic problems in children. Penn. Med. J. Apr., 1954. 57:4:
339-344.

Orthopedic abnormalities which occur in children under the age of five years are described; their early diagnosis and treatment lead to maximal recovery. Included are "congenital" torticollis, brachial plexus palsy, epiphyseal separation, dysplasia of the hip, and abnormalities of the feet, all of which occur during the first six months of life. Orthopedic entities seen most frequently in the age group one to five years include intraspinal abnormalities with associated orthopedic and neurologic defects in the legs and sphincters, and coxa plana.

PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

577. Doshay, L. J. (700 W. 168th St., New York 32, N. Y.)
Five year follow-up of treatment with trihexyphenidyl (Artane); outcome in four hundred eleven cases of paralysis agitans, by L. J. Doshay, K. Constable, and A. Zier. J. Am. Med. Assn. Apr. 17, 1954. 154:16:1334-1336.

Reports results of a five year follow-up survey to determine the long-term action of trihexyphenidyl (Artane) hydrochloride in 411 patients with Parkinson's disease. Three out of every four patients took the drug for one to five years, tolerating it well and deriving benefits from it. All types of paralysis agitans were represented. Effective against all the symptoms of the disease, the drug is especially useful in patients with oculogyria. It can be used alone but its effectiveness in some cases is enhanced by a suitable combination with other drugs. Increase in tolerance to the drug is small, allowing treatment to be continued effectively for many years.

PARAPLEGIA

578. Case, Hilda (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, New York)
Rehabilitation of a patient with a high cervical cord lesion; report of a case. J. Am. Med. Assn. Apr. 17, 1954. 154:16:1347.
A case history demonstrating rehabilitation to maximal self-sufficiency in a patient with a physiologically complete lesion between the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae.

PARAPLEGIA--PHYSICAL THERAPY

579. Bell, Dora Therese (Stoke Mandeville Hosp., Aylesbury, England)
Principles and techniques of physiotherapy in the treatment of spinal paraplegia. Physiotherapy. Mar., 1954. 40:3:84-86.
International Congress Paper.

A survey of the important principles of physiotherapy for patients with spinal paraplegia and a description of some technical details of their physical rehabilitation as practiced during the last 9 1/2 years at the National Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville (England).

PEDIATRICS

See 612; 617.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

See 619.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--EQUIPMENT

580. Haggart, G. Edmund (605 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

An inexpensive stationary bicycle. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Apr., 1954. 36-A:2:408-409.

Illustrated is a standard girl's bicycle, transformed into an efficient stationary bicycle. When no longer needed for exercises, the bicycle may easily be restored to its original function. Cost of materials for the frame should not exceed ten dollars; it is estimated that fifteen hours' time is all that is needed to make up the frame and attach it to the bicycle.

Blueprints showing details of construction may be obtained from Ronald S. Newell, Newport, New Hampshire.

POLIOMYELITIS

581. Pediatric Clinics of North America. 1953. 1:1A.

Entire issue devoted to the subject.

Contents: Foreword, Waldo E. Nelson. -The risk of contracting poliomyelitis, Henry W. Kumm. -Pathogenesis and immunity in poliomyelitis, David Bodian. -Diagnosis and general care of acute poliomyelitis, Alex J. Steigman. -Treatment of respiratory difficulty, James L. Wilson. -Physical therapy in poliomyelitis, Jessie Wright. -Orthopedic management of poliomyelitis, William T. Green. -Rehabilitation in poliomyelitis, Howard A. Rusk. -Immunization against poliomyelitis, Jonas Salk. -The distribution and use of gamma globulin, National Research Council.

POLIOMYELITIS--SOCIAL SERVICE

582. Aylesworth, Dorothy Ross (VA Hosp., Lincoln, Neb.)

A group approach to problems of polio patients. Social Casework. Apr., 1954. 35:4:161-166.

Relates experiences with group meetings of 27 World War II veterans with polio, as well as meetings of their wives, in an attempt to solve the problems posed by the disease. Conclusions were that the skills of social workers trained in casework can be utilized effectively in a hospital setting through such group meetings. Through the sharing of common problems, both the patients and their wives gained an awareness of the emotional threat to an individual faced with physical disability and the basic principles governing psychological adaptation by the patient and his family.

PROSTHESIS

583. Kraft, George L. (4418 Vineland Ave., North Hollywood, Calif.)

Acrylic prosthesis replacing lower end of the femur for benign giant-cell tumor, by George L. Kraft and Daniel H. Levinthal. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Apr., 1954. 36-A; 2:368-374.

" . . . So far as the authors can determine, no attempt has been described in the literature at replacement of the distal end of the femur by an acrylic prosthesis, after resection of an extensive benign giant-cell tumor with a pathological fracture. Such a case history is presented . . . " Results so far are satisfactory and give promise of opening a new phase in reconstructive surgery of the skeleton, particularly of the lower extremities, in which new weight-bearing joints can function satisfactorily with adequate motion and without pain.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

584. Levine, Bert (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas)

A comparison of Raven's Progressive Matrices (1938) with a short form of the Wechsler-Bellevue, by Bert Levine and Ira Iscoe. Austin, Texas, The Authors (1953?). 6 p. Mimeo.

Brief report of this study in: J. Consulting Psychology. Feb., 1954. 18:1:10.

Sixty undergraduates at the University of Texas were given the Progressive Matrices test, followed by three subtests of the Wechsler-Bellevue--Comprehension, Vocabulary, and Block Design--for the purpose of comparing usefulness of the tests in evaluating adult intelligence. Procedures, results, and conclusions are given, with a bibliography of 19 items and tables showing correlations between the tests. Since the Progressive Matrices require no speech and only a minimum of motor ability, the possibility of its use as an intelligence test for those with physical handicaps and for illiterates should be investigated thoroughly. The authors state that correlation of the Progressive Matrices, while significant, was not high enough to warrant wholesale substitution for the Wechsler-Bellevue.

PSYCHOLOGY--PERSONNEL

585. McCulloch, Thomas L. (Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.)

The relation of psychology to the field of mental deficiency. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Apr., 1954. 58:4:650-654.

Three aspects of psychology--as a profession, as a science, and as technology--are considered in their relation to the field of mental deficiency. An article presenting the challenge and opportunity for psychologists in these three types of activities.

PUBLIC HEALTH

586. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Proceedings, fifty-second annual conference of the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, and Chief, Children's Bureau, with State and Territorial health officers, State mental health authorities, and representatives of State hospital survey and construction agencies, November 5-7, 1953, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C., The Dept., 1954. v, 45 p. charts. (Public Health Serv. publ. no. 338)

Contains speeches made by Nelson A. Rockefeller on grants-in-aid, Martha M. Eliot on maternal and child health programs, and Leonard A. Scheele on public health programs and Federal-State relations, at the general session. These papers also appear in the January, 1954, issue of Public Health Reports, p. 61-84. The remainder of the report is devoted to committee recommendations on environmental sanitation, federal relations, hospitals, infectious disease, maternal and child health, mental health, and special health and medical services.

See also 612.

PUBLIC HEALTH--CONNECTICUT--REPORTS

587. Connecticut Health Bul. Mar., 1954. 68:3.

Section on: Services for crippled children, pp. 106-115.

This commemorative issue of the Bulletin, marking 75 years of public health administration in Connecticut, summarizes advances made by department programs since the first commemorative issue was published in 1929. The

PUBLIC HEALTH--CONNECTICUT--REPORTS (continued)

section on "Services for Crippled Children" describes briefly the development of crippled children clinics, dental services for children with harelip and cleft palate, activities for children with rheumatic fever and heart disease, and those with all types of handicapping conditions. Tables show the seven major groups of crippling conditions considered under the state program and the estimated number of children in each group, as well as the number of children served each year since 1938.

READING

588. Christner, Florence (Oakland Public Schools, Oakland, Calif.)

A partially seeing child learns to read. Sight-Saving Rev. Spring, 1954. 24:1:30-36. Reprint.

The story of the reading development of a child from the age of four years, ten months, to the time he entered the fourth grade in school. A comment on the first medical report was that the boy apparently would be a candidate for blind school sooner or later. In addition to a high degree of visual impairment, his general health record was, in the beginning, none too good and he talked very little. Basic principles of instruction, reading readiness objectives, and methods used are discussed. With a program fitted to his needs, the boy has remained in public school, maintained a good attendance record, improved his general health, and made progress in speech, group adjustment, and reading ability.

589. Jones, Elizabeth Orton (Mason, New Hampshire)

Reading is more than fun. Natl. Parent-Teacher. Apr., 1954. 48:8:18-20.

The author tells of her experiences with crippled children while engaged in painting murals in the wards at Crotched Mt. Rehabilitation Center, Greenfield, New Hampshire. She stresses the values of story telling and reading for crippled children and relates how she awakened their interest in books.

590. Wagner, Guy (Curriculum Laboratory, Iowa State Teachers Coll., Cedar Falls, Iowa)

Just who is the retarded reader, anyhow?, by Guy Wagner and Izetta Frahm. Midland Schools. Apr., 1954. 68:8:18-19, 40-41.

A distinction is made between the slow learner and the retarded reader, giving some of the reasons for retardation and corrective procedures for helping the child who is a retarded reader.

REHABILITATION

591. Gorthy, Willis C. (400 First Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The vocational and social adjustment factors in rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. New York, The Author, 1953. 9 p. Mimeo.

Address presented at The First National Congress of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mexico City, Oct. 30, 1953.

A discussion of the goals of rehabilitation, the factors which limit the setting of goals, and those factors which contribute the most to successful rehabilitation as measured by achievement of a vocational goal. Advice on the development of services and facilities for the rehabilitation of the severely disabled is given.

See also 617.

REHABILITATION--FRANCE

592. Choffe, F.

Role de la securite sociale a l'egard des enfants impotents nerveux reeducables. La Semaine Medicale. Jan. 26, 1953. 29:3:25-26. Reprint.

Covers the provisions of Social Security in France for crippled children who are educable.

593. Mallet, B.

Triage et formation des cadres pour la reeducation des enfants impotents nerveux. La Semaine Medicale. Mar. 2, 1953. 29:8:109-112. Reprint.

Concerns the selection and formation of classes for the education of crippled children in France.

594. Viguié, F.

Role de l'etat a l'egard des enfants impotents nerveux reeducables. La Semaine Medicale. Jan. 14, 1953. 29:2:15-18. Reprint

Relates the part played by the French government in the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the treatment and training of the crippled, training of personnel, and financial assistance for the handicapped.

REHABILITATION--SURVEYS--VIRGINIA

595. Virginia. Commission to Study Educational Needs of Handicapped Persons

Special services for handicapped children; report of the . . . to the Governor and the General Assembly of Virginia. Richmond, Commonwealth of Virginia, 1953. 18 p.

A report on educational and training services provided for children with physical and mental handicaps in Virginia, with recommendations for improvements in services. Covers educational and medical services and facilities, provisions for vocational and physical rehabilitation, and teacher training. Stresses need for adequate research of a preventive nature. Statistics on services are included.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--CONNECTICUT

596. Sokolov, June (680 Franklin Ave., Hartford, Conn.)

Occupational therapy department, The Hartford Rehabilitation Center, Inc. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 8:2 (Part I):62-63.

A description of the occupational therapy program of the Center, cooperation between departments of the staff, and plans for future growth. The Center is at present an out-patient facility administering services to about 100 to 120 patients a week, representing people with all the common and uncommon disabilities plus a group of "hidden handicapped" who are served by the sheltered workshop.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--GREAT BRITAIN

597. Prien, Elessa G. (Sol-E-Mar Hosp. for Children, S. Darmouth, Mass.)

Rehabilitation centers. Ohio Nurses Rev. Mar., 1954. 29:2:98-100. Reprint.

Describes briefly some of the rehabilitation centers and special schools for the physically handicapped in Great Britain which the author visited while on a tour sponsored by the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, London.

SCOLIOSIS

598. Smith, Alan DeForest (180 Ft. Washington Ave., New York 32, N. Y.)

An operation for stapling vertebral bodies in congenital scoliosis, by Alan DeForest Smith, William H. Von Lackum, and Robert Wylie. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Apr., 1954. 36-A:2:342-348.

Reports case histories of three patients operated on to correct curvature of the spine resulting from congenital scoliosis. ". . . This report must be offered as a preliminary one, but the results thus far indicate that growth has been arrested on the sides of the vertebral bodies in which staples were inserted. In the three patients who have been followed long enough to warrant such an observation, there has been no increase in the curve in the area in which the staples were placed . . ." The authors believe results would have been better had the operation been done when the patients were younger, preferably between two and four years of age.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--MICHIGAN

599. Cohen, Albert (1249 Griswold St., Detroit 26, Mich.)

Detroit sheltered workshop; a project of the Jewish Vocational Service. J. Rehabilitation. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 20:2:19-20.

A brief description of an experimental sheltered workshop, established in 1952 by the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, working in close cooperation with the Jewish Vocational Service, to facilitate the vocational adjustment of severely handicapped persons who are difficult to place. A Study Committee analyzed the program after one year's operation; its recommendations are presented here.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

600. International Council for Exceptional Children

Report of . . . Western Regional Meeting, Nov. 1-4, 1953, Portland, Oregon; Conference theme: "We confront all children." Tacoma, Wash., Tacoma Public Schools (1954). 48 p. Mimeo. Spiral binding.

This report presents summaries of discussions, section meetings, and tours held during the Conference meeting. New developments in areas related to the education of exceptional children and current thinking on problems created by the need for special education are discussed. In the summaries on tours, brief descriptions of The Buckman School, a pre-school center for orthopedically handicapped children, Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children, and Grout Cerebral Palsy Center, are given.

Available from Alden H. Blankenship, Superintendent of Schools, Central School Bldg., Tacoma, Washington.

See also 618.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

601. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

A special education bibliography; a selection of titles in the Library of the . . . rev. May, 1954. Chicago, The Soc., 1954. 57 p. Mimeo.

An annotated listing of publications in the collection of the Library of the Society, compiled for special education students and others desiring information in the field of education for exceptional children. Titles selected were chosen because they are basic texts, or because they are representative of the literature in the particular aspect of the subject under which they are listed. 349 references.

Single copies free from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--LEGISLATION--CALIFORNIA

602. California. State Department of Education

Laws and regulations relating to education and health services for exceptional children in California. Sacramento, The Dept., 1954. 73 p.

Compiled for the information of school boards, administrators, supervisors, and teachers, this booklet contains laws and regulations from state codes pertaining to: 1) education of physically handicapped minors, 2) the education of mentally handicapped minors, 3) state school building aid for exceptional pupils, 4) the credentialing of personnel engaged in discovering and teaching the physically and mentally handicapped, 5) state residential schools, 6) the examination of children showing evidence of impaired mental health, and 7) health services for physically handicapped minors. It also includes amendments and other changes resulting from action of the 1953 regular session of the legislature.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

See 554; 563.

SPEECH CORRECTION--PERSONNEL

603. Saaijenga, Hattie (Galesburg Public Schools, Galesburg, Ill.)

Do's and don'ts for speech correctionists. Exceptional Children. Apr., 1954. 20:7:322-324.

Twenty-six suggestions for the speech correctionist to aid her in her relations with the public, parents, pupils, and other school personnel.

SPINE INJURIES

604. Klemperer, Wolfgang W. (1121 Medical Dental Bldg., Seattle, Wash.)

Indirect spinal cord injuries due to gunshot wounds of the spinal column in animal and man, by Wolfgang W. Klemperer (and others). Military Surgeon. Apr., 1954. 114:4:253-265.

"A method to reproduce in animals indirect spinal cord injuries due to high-velocity missiles is outlined, an explanation of its mechanism in man and animal is proposed, and customary therapeutic measures dealing with this type of trauma are discussed."--Summary.

SWIMMING

605. Kelly, Ellen (Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.)

Swimming for the physically handicapped. J. Am. Assn. Health, Phys. Education and Recreation. Apr., 1954. 25:4:12-13, 52.

A discussion on teaching swimming to the handicapped person, the therapeutic values to be gained, responsibilities of the instructor, contraindications for swimming as outlined by the American Red Cross and others, and certain problems in swimming for the blind and cerebral palsied.

TUBERCULOSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

606. Hallock, Halford (180 Ft. Washington Ave., New York 32, N. Y.)

Tuberculosis of the spine; an end-result study of the effects of the spine-fusion operation in a large number of patients, by Halford Hallock and James B. Jones. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Apr., 1954. 36-A:2:219-240, 374.

A report on a continuing study of a group of patients operated on for tuberculosis of the spine at New York Orthopaedic Hospital, New York, from 1931 to 1947. Spine-fusion has been the treatment of choice at all ages. Data are

TUBERCULOSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

presented on mortality, duration of symptoms, areas of the spine involved, type of tuberculosis, treatment, complications, end-results, and results of follow-up. Also included is a discussion of long-term end results in a group of patients operated upon from 1911 to 1930.

TUBERCULOSIS--PROGRAMS

607. Hochhauser, Edward (71 W. 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.)

Rehabilitation of the tuberculous. Journal-Lancet. July, 1953. 73:7:271-274. Reprint.

Rehabilitation of the tuberculous calls for medical, social, and where necessary, psychiatric and economic care of patients. The psychological value of restoring the chronic tuberculous patient to a productive, self-supporting job is stressed. The author briefly describes the program of the Altro Work Shops, New York City, which provide sheltered employment for tuberculous and cardiac patients under medical supervision.

See also 609.

VETERANS (DISABLED)--RECREATION

608. Volpe, Peter A. (VA Hosp., Hines, Ill.)

Hospital management looks at hospital recreation. J. Am. Assn. Health, Phys. Education and Recreation. Apr., 1954. 25:4:8-9.

The values of a well-rounded recreation program, as provided at Hines Veterans Administration Hospital, are summed up. Specific aims and activities of the program are described briefly. One of the most valuable aspects of the program is the use of volunteers.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

609. Warren, Sol L. (111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.)

Comparative analysis of the post-discharge experiences of tuberculous patients. Am. Rev. of Tuberculosis. Feb., 1954. 69:2:153-163. Reprint.

A report of an evaluative study to determine whether any differences could be discerned between a group of ex-tuberculous sanatorium patients who participated in a state agency's vocational rehabilitation program after discharge and a comparable group which did not participate. In cases where differences were found, the study attempted to find the nature, extent and significance to the individual, the community, and the rehabilitation agency. Findings emphasized the practical values of a rehabilitation program, demonstrated by improved physical status, better adjustment to home, health, social, emotional and occupational environment, greater incidence of employability and job suitability, and a more stable socio-economic status. Benefits to the community were savings in hospital and welfare costs and the provision of facts for public education on the employment possibilities of the handicapped.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION--GREAT BRITAIN

610. Paviere, H. D. (Ford Motor Co., Dagenham, Essex, England)

The rehabilitation of disabled workers. Social Service. Mar.-May, 1954. 27:4:170-173.

Welfare of the Disabled, no. 8.

The writer describes a plan put into operation at the Ford Motor Company, Dagenham, England, for the rehabilitation of disabled workers. Appointed to

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

the staff were a physiotherapist and an engineer capable of adapting and modifying processes and machines to suit and aid the recovery of disabled workers. The initiation of a fracture clinic with a team of rehabilitation "specialists" to treat and rehabilitate fracture cases resulted, over a period of five years, in only 2 per cent with permanent disability. Cooperation with family physicians has proved invaluable as has been the finding of suitable alternative work for the disabled employee in his own department of the plant.

"Detailed statistics are available from the author concerning the rehabilitation of all types of injury and sickness in the recognized age groups for all departments with their varying types of industrial activity, such as foundry, machine shops, and assembly lines."

WALKING

611. Aspin, F.

(Aid for climbing stairs.) Physiotherapy. Mar., 1954. 40:3:90.

Describes a simple method for climbing stairs which the patient with chronic arthritis in both knee joints may find useful. The method lessens the depth of the stair step and decreases the range of flexion needed in the knee joint.

WORLD CONFEDERATION FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY--PROCEEDINGS--1953

See 619.

New Books Briefly Noted

CHILD HEALTH--PROGRAMS

612. Schlesinger, Edward R.

Health services for the child. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1953. 403 p. \$7.50.

Written primarily for the family physician, this practical survey of the variety of health and medical services provided for children and their parents through the medical and related professions, through local and state health departments, governmental and private agencies of health and welfare, shows how the roles of the private physician and public health worker are integrated. Interrelationship of services and methods of evaluating, using, and supervising them are discussed. Included is a chapter on children with physical handicaps.

EDUCATION

613. Adams, Fay

Educating America's children; 2d ed. New York, Ronald Press, c1954. 628 p. illus. \$5.00.

In this revised edition of a textbook on the curriculum and methods of teaching in the elementary school, a new chapter has been added on the whole range of evaluation in the classroom, beginning with the simplest observational devices, covering standardized tests, and ending with projective techniques. Material on teaching social sciences has been completely rewritten and large amounts of new material added to sections on science and arithmetic. Objectives, materials and procedures of elementary education are described and illustrated in relation to the nature, needs, and interests of the elementary school pupil.

FOUNDATIONS

614. Kiger, Joseph C.

Operating principles of the larger foundations. New York, Russell Sage Foundation. 1954. 151 p. \$2.50.

A critical survey dealing with the origin and motivating factors in the development of foundations, their present practices, and prospects for the future, based largely on material submitted by foundations to the House of Representatives Select (Cox) Committee to Investigate Foundations and Other Organizations. Operating techniques are compared and the varied backgrounds of trustees and staffs discussed, as are foundation investments, program supervision, reporting, and changes in practices and policies. Dr. Kiger gives a clear-cut explanation of the three basic operating principles--freedom of action, diversity and range of program, and the venture capital concept. Public interest in foundations will be especially heightened in 1954, due to a new Congressional investigation now taking shape; statistical information based on answers to a questionnaire submitted to 54 larger foundations and contained in the appendix will be especially informative.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

615. Smith, Lillian

The journey. Cleveland, World Publishing Co., 1954. 256 p. \$3.50.

"The journey" was Miss Smith's search for the meaning in pain, poverty, man's loneliness, and death. Through sharing the lives of friends and strangers on her journey, she learned that "man's unique qualities and destiny begin in the unchangeable fact of his brokenness" and she relates with sympathetic understanding how men and women met the trials of the human spirit with courage and honor. The story of Marty and John and their son Bill, made armless by an accident, is a part of the journey.

NURSING

616. Larson, Carroll B.

Calderwood's orthopedic nursing, rev. by Carroll B. Larson and Marjorie Gould; 3d ed. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1953. 687 p. illus. \$5.75.

The authors of this revised edition of a standard text and reference book, without changing the style of previous editions, have added new information and reorganized old material to conform to progress in orthopedic surgery. It provides an understanding of normal joint motion and the nursing care necessary to prevent deformity. Included are increased emphasis on rehabilitation and new surgical procedures, with the nursing care which must follow surgery. The 284 illustrations will help to identify orthopedic apparatus and give a clear understanding of nursing care. Examples of new content are the chapters on cerebral palsy and metabolic disorders of bone. Nursing instructors will find the new and revised study guides and the chapter on nursing care of patients in traction especially useful.

PEDIATRICS

617. Michal-Smith, H., ed.

Pediatric problems in clinical practice; special medical and psychological aspects. New York, Grune & Stratton, 1954. 310 p. illus., tabs. \$5.50.

Fourteen well known authorities have contributed their thinking on the problems of childhood diseases and disabilities from the medical and psychological

PEDIATRICS (continued)

viewpoint. Among others are chapters on cerebral palsy, by Dr. Phelps, the brain-injured child, by Dr. Kurt Goldstein, the orthopedically handicapped child, by Dr. Deaver, and the epileptic child, by Dr. Lennox. Not only will the pediatrician find much that is profitable in the book, but it will be of interest also to teachers, social workers, parents and all physicians.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

618. New York. Board of Education, New York City

Helping the physically limited child. New York, The Board, c1953. 211 p. illus. (Curriculum bul., 1952-53. ser., no. 7) Paperbound.

Prepared primarily for teachers of classes for physically limited children, this handbook presents the concepts, guiding principles, administrative and teaching procedures which should be followed in such a program. The second half of the handbook is devoted to medical and psychological information about physical limitations and their implications for teachers and administrators.

WORLD CONFEDERATION FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY--PROCEEDINGS--1953

619. World Confederation for Physical Therapy

Proceedings, First Congress; London, September 7-12, 1953. London, Chartered Soc. of Physiotherapy (1954). 91 p. illus.

Contains lectures, papers, speeches, and reports of study visits of the First International Congress of the Confederation; sessions covered physical therapy in neuromuscular disorders, rheumatic diseases, diseases of the chest, physical therapy in industry and physical therapy research. Some of these articles have already been listed and annotated in past issues of the Bulletin on Current Literature.

Available in the U. S. from the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 127 East 52nd St., New York 22, N. Y., at \$2.50 a copy.

